Amendment or cancellation of the originally filed claims should in no way be construed as an acquiescence, narrowing, or surrender of any subject matter. The amendments are being made not only to point out with particularity and to claim the present invention, but also to expedite prosecution of the present application. Applicants reserve the option to prosecute the originally filed claims further, or similar ones, in the instant or a subsequent patent application.

Applicants note that the Examiner did not consider certain non-English references listed on the Form 1449 filed by the Applicants. The Applicants, as required by 37 C.F.R. §1.98 (3)(i), submitted on that Form 1449 Document **DI**, which contains an English abstract from a public database for those non-English references. Applicants believe that they failed to bring the English abstracts contained in Document **DI** to the Examiner's attention and apologize for this oversight. For the Examiner's convenience, the Applicants have attached Document **DI** to this Response as Appendix A. Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner consider the English abstracts contained in Document **DI** and indicate that the corresponding non-English references have been examined on the Form 1449.

As the Examiner notes, Applicants elected the invention of Group I, claims 1-41, with traverse because Applicants believe that there would be no undue burden to examine all the originally filed claims. As required by the Examiner, Applicants further made a species election. Applicants respectfully submit that the Applicant's response to the restriction requirement clearly indicates that the stated traverse applies to both the invention and species election. Because the Applicants, as required by the Section 818.03 (c) of the MPEP, "distinctly and specifically pointed out supposed errors in the restriction requirement", they respectfully submit that both elections should be treated as an election with traverse.

The Office Action notes that Applicants elected Group I and that claims 1-41 are currently under consideration.

Claims 35-38 are objected to under 37 CFR §1.75(c) as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicants respectfully traverse this objection. Applicants note that the Examiner's statement that "the recitation of 'intended use', e.g., treating pain or tinnitus, does not lend patentable weight to composition claims" is not supported by any reference to applicable law or regulation, and Applicants

expressly disagree with the Examiner's conclusion. Although Applicants respectfully submit that the objection under 37 C.F.R. §1.75(c) is improper, and therefore no amendments to the objected claims are necessary, Applicants have rewritten the objected dependent claims in independent form to expedite prosecution. Accordingly, withdrawal of the objection under 37 C.F.R. §1.75(c) is respectfully requested.

Claims 2, 13-18, 21, 23, 28, and 29 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. Applicants respectfully submit that the phrase "all biocompatible oils" in the claims rejected by the Examiner has sufficient antecedent basis from claim 1. The phrase clearly encompasses the biocompatible oil specified in claim 1, as well as all other biocompatible oils (if any) that may be present in the flowable pharmaceutical composition that is the subject of the rejected dependent claims. Although Applicants respectfully submit that the 112 rejection is improper, and therefore no amendments to the rejected claims are necessary, Applicants have amended the rejected claims to expedite prosecution and to express what had been implicit in the amended claims as originally worded. Applicants respectfully submit that the amendments made to the rejected claims in no way narrow their scope because the interpretation as provided by the amendment flows from the original claims as a whole and from the specification. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection under §112, second paragraph, is respectfully requested.

The Examiner asserts that the term "vegetable oil" in Claim 2 renders the claim indefinite. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. Applicants contend that the specification defines the term "vegetable oil" sufficiently, for example on page 29, lines 25-28, through page 30, lines 1-3, so as to provide one skilled in the art a clear understanding of the metes and bounds of the term. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection under §112, second paragraph, is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-12, 27, 30-33 and 41 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C §102(b) as being anticipated by Lostritto (J. Parenter. Sci. Technol.). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. The Examiner asserts that Lostritto "teaches a flowable composition containing sesame oil 30% and lidocaine HCl 1%". Applicants respectfully contend that Lostritto does not teach a flowable composition in which the salt of an analgesic "is at most sparingly soluble" in

the claimed composition, as recited in claim 1 and by reference dependent claims 2-12, 27 and 30-33. The Methods section of Lostritto makes clear that the lidocaine HCl is dissolved in an aqueous solution before mixing with sesame oil: "Lidocaine hydrochloride is added to the external phase (0.1 *M* phosphate, pH = 7) and the pH readjusted to 7.0 prior to microfluidization." As a result, the lidocaine HCl is more than sparingly soluble in the compositions described by Lostritto, because the salt is first dissolved in an aqueous solution prior to mixing with sesame oil. Because the lidocaine HCl is more than sparingly soluble in the Lostritto compositions, as evidenced by the fact that Lostritto first dissolves lidocaine HCl in an aqueous solution before mixing with sesame oil, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection for claims 1 - 12, 27 and 30-33.

Applicants further respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the § 102(b) rejection of claim 41. Applicants calculate from the Methods section of Lostritto that the compositions described in Lostritto all contain over 60% water V/V: "Each emulsion contains sesame oil 30% V/V, nonionic surfactant mix 3% V/V, and sodium lauryl sulfate (0 to 1% W/V). The final lidocaine concentration used in each case is 10 mg per mL of emulsion." Claim 41 uses the transitional phrase "consisting essentially of". Applicants respectfully submit that the compositions described in Lostritto do not anticipate claim 41 because of the use of that transitional phrase which means that the claim does not read on compositions comprising over 60% water V/V.

Claims 13-26, 28, 29 and 34-40 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C §103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Lostritto (J. Parenter. Sci. Technol.) and Sonne, U.S. Patent 6,193,985 ('985). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. Applicants respectfully submit that the two references cited by the Examiner, taken together, do not disclose all the limitations of the rejected claims. For the reason discussed above, with respect to claims 13-26, 28, 29 and 34-38, Lostritto does not disclose all of the limitations of those claims. Further, with respect to claims 39 and 40, all of the compositions described in Lostritto contain, as best Applicants can determine as explained above, at least 60% water V/V. Accordingly, Lostritto does not anticipate claims 39 or 40 because those compositions contain "no more than 10% by weight of a solvent in which said pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said analgesic agent is at least slightly soluble."

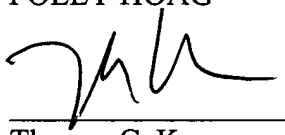
Applicants respectfully submit that Sonne does not disclose the claim limitations not described by Lostritto. In first part, Applicants have been unable to find any mention of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt in Sonne. Consequently, it is difficult to understand how Sonne can disclose the claim limitations missing from Lostritto identified above, because all those limitations concern the solubility characteristics of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of an analgesic agent. Further, there is no teaching in Sonne which shows or suggests an analgesic salt in oil in which the pharmaceutically acceptable salt of an analgesic agent is only sparingly soluble in a composition, as recited in claim 1 and its dependent claims. Further, there is no teaching in Sonne which shows or suggests a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of an analgesic agent with no more than 10% by weight of a solvent in which the salt is at least slightly soluble, as claims 39 and 40 recite.

In sum, this combination of references fails to disclose or suggest all the limitations of the claims rejected under U.S.C. §103(a). Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants submit that the pending claims are in condition for allowance. Early and favorable reconsideration is respectfully solicited. The Examiner may address any questions raised by this submission to the undersigned at 617-832-1000. Should an extension of time be required, Applicants hereby petition for same and request that the extension fee and any other fee required for timely consideration of this application be charged to **Deposit Account No. 06-1448.**

Respectfully submitted,
FOLEY HOAG



Theresa C. Kavanaugh
Registration No. 50, 356
Agent for Applicants

Dated: November 22, 2002
Patent Group
Foley Hoag LLP
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1. (Reiterated) A flowable pharmaceutical composition, comprising: a biocompatible oil and a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of an analgesic agent, wherein said salt of said analgesic agent is at most sparingly soluble in said pharmaceutical composition.

2. (Reiterated) The flowable pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein said biocompatible oil is a vegetable oil.

3. (Reiterated) The flowable pharmaceutical composition of claim 2, wherein said biocompatible oil is one of the following: canola oil, castor oil, coconut oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil, olive oil, palm oil, peanut oil, rapeseed oil, soy bean oil, safflower oil, sesame oil, soybean oil, sunflower oil, and mixtures thereof.

4. (Reiterated) The flowable pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein said biocompatible oil is sesame oil.

5. (Reiterated) The flowable pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein said biocompatible oil has a viscosity below about 140 cSt at 20 °C.

6.(Reiterated)The flowable pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein said pharmaceutical composition has a viscosity below about 90 cSt at 20 °C .

7. (Reiterated) The flowable pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein said biocompatible oil has a viscosity above about 45 cSt at 20 °C.

8. (Reiterated) The flowable pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein said pharmaceutical composition has a viscosity between about 60 and 90 cSt at 20 °C.

9. (Reiterated) The flowable pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein said pharmaceutical composition is flowable at room temperature.

10. (Reiterated) The flowable pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein said biocompatible oil has a dielectric constant below about 20.

Versions with markings to show changes made

In the Claims:

13. (Amended) The flowable pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein said [all] biocompatible oil[s], and all other biocompatible oils that may be present in said flowable pharmaceutical composition, comprises in the aggregate at least about 33% by weight of said flowable pharmaceutical composition.

14. (Amended) The flowable pharmaceutical composition of claim 13, wherein said [all] biocompatible oil[s], and all other biocompatible oils that may be present in said flowable pharmaceutical composition comprises in the aggregate at least about 50% by weight of said flowable pharmaceutical composition.

15. (Amended) The flowable pharmaceutical composition of claim 14, wherein said [all] biocompatible oil[s], and all other biocompatible oils that may be present in said flowable pharmaceutical composition comprises in the aggregate at least about 75% by weight of said flowable pharmaceutical composition.

16. (Amended) The flowable pharmaceutical composition of claim 14, wherein said [all] biocompatible oil[s], and all other biocompatible oils that may be present in said flowable pharmaceutical composition [is] are in the aggregate at least about 90% by weight of said flowable pharmaceutical composition.

17. (Amended) The flowable pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein said [all] biocompatible oil[s], and all other biocompatible oils that may be present in said flowable pharmaceutical composition comprise in the aggregate at least about 50% by weight of said flowable pharmaceutical composition other than all pharmaceutically acceptable salts of analgesic agents in said pharmaceutical composition.

18. (Amended) The flowable pharmaceutical composition of claim 17, wherein said [all] biocompatible oil[s], and all other biocompatible oils that may be present in said flowable pharmaceutical composition comprise in the aggregate at least about 95% by weight of said

flowable pharmaceutical composition other than all pharmaceutically acceptable salts of analgesic agents in said pharmaceutical composition.

21. (Amended) The flowable pharmaceutical composition of claim 20, wherein said [all] biocompatible oil[s], and all other biocompatible oils that may be present in said flowable pharmaceutical composition comprise in the aggregate at least about 50% by weight of said flowable pharmaceutical composition.

23. (Amended) The flowable pharmaceutical composition of claim 22, wherein said [all] biocompatible oil[s], and all other biocompatible oils that may be present in said flowable pharmaceutical composition comprise in the aggregate at least about 70% by weight of said flowable pharmaceutical composition.

28. (Amended) The flowable pharmaceutical composition of claim 27, wherein said [all] biocompatible oil[s], and all other biocompatible oils that may be present in said flowable pharmaceutical composition comprise in the aggregate at least about 50% by weight of said flowable pharmaceutical composition.

29. (Amended) The flowable pharmaceutical composition of claim 28, wherein said [all] biocompatible oil[s], and all other biocompatible oils that may be present in said flowable pharmaceutical composition comprises in the aggregate at least about 85% by weight of said flowable pharmaceutical composition.

35. (Amended) A[The] kit [of claim 34, wherein said disease or condition is]for treating pain of a subject, comprising (a) any of the flowable pharmaceutical compositions claimed above, and (b) instructions for combining said biocompatible oil and said salt of said analgesic agent to form a pharmaceutical composition and for administering said flowable pharmaceutical composition to a subject.

36. (Amended) A [The] kit [of claim 34, wherein said disease or condition is]for treating tinnutis of a subject, comprising (a) any of the flowable pharmaceutical compositions claimed above, and (b) instructions for combining said biocompatible oil and said salt of said analgesic agent to form a pharmaceutical composition and for administering said flowable pharmaceutical composition to a subject.

41. (Amended) A biocompatible pharmaceutical composition, consisting essentially of [a] one or more biocompatible oils and at least about 1% by weight of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of an analgesic agent.

Appendix A

Doc.No.

BA

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 44 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Accession Number

134:271275 CA Full Text

Title

Membrane-forming colloids for the treatment of wound

Inventor

Kawanishi, Takashi; Takao, Kota; Tsuji, Yuji; Shirokane, Hideki

Patent Assignee/Corporate Source

Kobayashi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan

Source

Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF

Language

Japanese

Patent Information

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001097848	A2	20010410	JP 1999-280707	19990930

Abstract

This invention relates to topical compns. in the form of hydrophilic colloids containing water-soluble polymers and liquefied hydrocarbons. The compns. are sprayed on an affected area and quickly form the dry coat, which can be easily washed out with water. An aerosol was formulated containing gelatin 10, tara gum 5, squalane 20, isopropylmethylphenol 4, chitin 1, fructose 20, and liquefied butane gas 40 %.

BO

L20 ANSWER 9 OF 44 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Accession Number

130:43386 CA Full Text

Title

Ointments of tribenoside for treatment of hemorrhoid

Inventor

Tatemichi, Hironori; Tsubakino, Miwa; Noda, Etsunosuke

Patent Assignee/Corporate Source

Amafuji Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan

Source

Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF

Language

Japanese

Patent Information

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10316554	A2	19981202	JP 1997-139261	19970513

Abstract

The ointments homogeneously contain (A) oily ointment base, (B) medium-chain triglycerides, (C) higher alcs. or waxes to give tribenoside (I) miscibility with (A), and (D) I. The ointments may contain local anesthetics, hemostatics, antibacterials, and/or antipruritics. An ointment was prepared from I 11.3, lidocaine 2.3, stearyl alc. 5, Miglyol 25, and white vaseline to 100 g. The ointment was stored at 40.degree. for 6 mo to show no change in the appearance and easiness of spreading. Enterotoxicity and antiedema efficacy of the ointment were also examined

CB

L20 ANSWER 13 OF 44 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Accession Number

128:119698 CA Full Text

Title

Oil -based local anesthetic compositions containing gelling agents for skin injury, tooth pain, etc.

Inventor

Samejima, Teruyuki; Kase, Naoki; Noda, Etsunosuke

Patent Assignee/Corporate Source

Amano Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan

Source

Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF

Language

Japanese

Patent Information

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10001441	A2	19980106	JP 1996-175743	19960614

Abstract

The compns. comprise a mixture of oils or oily bases miscible with the oils and gelling agents, and local anesthetics dissolved or dispersed therein. The compns. are fast-acting and long-lasting, and useful for treatment of pruritus and pain in skin injury, e.g. abrasion, cut, acne, tinea, etc., hemorrhoids, and tooth pain. Lidocaine, dextrin fatty acid esters, and hard fat were mixed to made into a suppository, which showed long-lasting anesthetic action on the cornea of guinea pigs.

CD

L20 ANSWER 16 OF 44 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Accession Number

125:339089 CA Full Text

Title

Oily base-containing compositions for protection of excreta- or tissue exudate-induced mucosa inflammation or wound worsening in the rectum or vagina

Inventor

Samejima, Teruyuki; Anase, Kazumasa; Oomachi, Kengo; Kase, Naotake; Noda, Etsunosuke

Patent Assignee/Corporate Source

Tendo Seiyaku Kk, Japan

Source

Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF

Language

Japanese

Patent Information

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08245369	A2	19960924	JP 1995-78095	19950308

Abstract

Oily base-containing compns. for protection of excreta- or tissue exudate-induced mucosa inflammation or wound worsening in the rectum or vagina comprise oily bases, gelling agents, and active ingredients. A suppository contained hydrocortisone acetate 5, lidocaine 30, dibucaine-HCl 5, tocopherol acetate 60, light anhydrous silica 52.5 and hard fats 1597.5 mg.

CR

L20 ANSWER 19 OF 44 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Accession Number

123:208788 CA Full Text

Title

Itching-controlling agents containing calcium hydrogen phosphate particles

Inventor

Sugita, Kimiko; Tanaka, Shigeo; Urushizaki, Fumio

Patent Assignee/Corporate Source

Taisho Pharma Co Ltd, Japan

Source

Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF

Language

Japanese

Patent Information

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07173078	A2	19950711	JP 1993-321459	19931221

Abstract

The title agents contain itching-controlling agents (e.g. anti-inflammatory, antihistaminic, or antibacterial agents) and Ca hydrogen phosphate with particle size 0.01-1.0 mm. Antipruritus composition was formulated containing Ca hydrogen phosphate (particle size 0.25 mm) 10, EtOH 41.4, polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil 2, dibucaine hydrochloride 0.3, diphenhydramine 1, dl-menthol 3.5, dl-camphor 2, and H2O 27.3, carboxyvinyl polymer 1.5 part, etc.

CT

L20 ANSWER 22 OF 44 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Accession Number

117:157659 CA Full Text

Title

Transdermal patches for perianal diseases

Inventor

Yanagibashi, Norio; Kojima, Nobuo

Patent Assignee/Corporate Source

Lion Corp., Japan

Source

Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF

Language

Japanese

Patent Information

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 04124128	A2	19920424	JP 1990-243352	19900913

Abstract

The title patches having an adhesive layer with peeling strength 50-300 g/50 mm width at temperature 25.degree. and relative humidity 60% and 180.degree.on an elastic support are claimed. The patches have perianal protective effect and the drugs have long-lasting effects. A composition cong. dibucaine hydrochloride 0.5, hydrocortisone acetate 0.3, ZnO 10.0, poly(acrylic acid) 4.0, poly(acrylic acid) Na salt 1.0, Na CM-cellulose 4.0, glycerin 20.0, D-sorbitol solution 10.0, synthetic hydrotalcite 0.1, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate 1.0, and H2O 49.1 weight% was spread on a biaxially-stretched polyester nonwoven fabric to give a perianal patch. The patch was applied to hemorrhoid patients for 6-8 h to show local anesthetic action over 6.5-8 h and had neither uncomfortableness nor pain in peeling.

CW

L20 ANSWER 30 OF 44 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Accession Number

109:116063 CA Full Text

Title

Microemulsions containing sparingly soluble pharmaceuticals

Inventor

Ota, Yoichi; Suzuki, Takashi; Yagi, Eiichiro

Patent Assignee/Corporate Source

Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan

Source

Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF

Language

Japanese

Patent Information

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 63010717	A2	19880118	JP 1986-218825	19860917
JP 07023303	B4	19950315		

Abstract

A pharmaceutical microemulsion contains a sparingly soluble pharmaceutical, oils [I.O.B. (not defined) 0.22-0.85 and 0-0.2], a hydrophilic surfactant, and H2O. Dexamethasone acetate was added to diisopropyl adipate, heated, and dissolved. Olive oil and squalane were added to form an oil phase. On the other hand, polyoxyethylene stearate and lecithin were added to a mixture of propylene glycol and glycerin, followed by H2O, EtOH, and a preservative to form an aqueous phase. The oil phase was added to the aqueous phase and emulsified to give an emulsion containing 0.05-μm particles.

CX

L20 ANSWER 32 OF 44 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Accession Number

108:118739 CA Full Text

Title

Facial day cream containing adipate and alkyl phosphates

Inventor

Speteanu, Rozalia; Ban, Petra; Speteanu, Ionut M.; Mihailescu, Maria; Cismaru, Stanca; Ciutacu, Ana

Patent Assignee/Corporate Source

Intreprinderea de Produse Cosmetice "Miraj", Rom.

Source

Rom., 2 pp. CODEN: RUXXA3

Language

Romanian

Patent Information

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RO 92020	B1	19870730	RO 1985-118050	19850319

Abstract

A stable facial day cream contains lanolin 2-6, 2-ethylhexyl adipate 4-5, semisynthetic glycerides 4-5, vegetable oil mono-, di-, and triglycerides 5-6, ethoxylated stearic acid 2-3, alkyl phosphate 5-6, diethylene glycol monostearate 2-3, cosmol 5, triethanolamine 0-0.05, BzOH 0.2, novocaine 0-0.005, nipagin 0.2, N,N-methylenebis[N'- (hydroxymethyl)-2,5-dioxo-4-imidazolidinyl]urea 0-0.3, hydroxyethyl- or CM-cellulose 0.2-1, perfume 0.4-1 and H2O to 100 parts by weight

CY

L20 ANSWER 33 OF 44 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Accession Number

108:118738 CA Full Text

Title

Facial night cream containing adipate and alkyl phosphates

Inventor

Speteanu, Rozalia; Ban, Petra; Mihailescu, Maria; Cismaru, Stanca; Speteanu, Ionut M.; Ciutacu, Ana

Patent Assignee/Corporate Source

Intreprinderea de Produse Cosmetice "Miraj", Rom.

Source

Rom., 2 pp. CODEN: RUXXA3

Language

Romanian

Patent Information

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RO 92019	B1	19870730	RO 1985-118051	19850319

Abstract

The title cosmetic contains lanolin 6, 2-ethylhexyl adipate 4, semisynthetic glycerides 5-6, vegetable oil mono-, di- and triglycerides 5-6, ethoxylated stearic acid 3, alkyl phosphate 5-6, propylene glycol 0-5, nipazin 0.2, N,N'-methylenebis[N'-(hydroxymethyl)- 2,5-dioxo-4-imidazolidinyl]urea 0.3, BzOH 0.02, perfume 0.4-0.6, Bu stearate 5, novocaine 0-0.005, triethanolamine 0-0.05, vaseline 7-8, hydroxyethyl cellulose or CM-cellulose 0.2-1 and water to 100 parts by weight

CZ

L20 ANSWER 34 OF 44 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Accession Number

107:242630 CA Full Text

Title

Bases for sustained-release pharmaceutical for oral cavity application

Inventor

Yanagibashi, Norio; Ono, Fujio; Yanase, Tomiyuki; Ito, Hiroko

Patent Assignee/Corporate Source

Lion Corp., Japan

Source

Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF

Language

Japanese

Patent Information

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62142112	A2	19870625	JP 1985-280697	19851213
JP 06037386	B4	19940518		

Abstract

An adhesive film-forming base for sustained-release pharmaceuticals for oral cavity application is a liquid or paste containing film-forming high mol. weight substance (that are soluble in lower alcs. but insol. or hardly soluble in water) and adhesive resins dissolved in an alc. solvent. A paste for application to the oral mucosa for stomatitis treatment contained Et cellulose (100 cp) 2.0, Et cellulase (10 cp) 10.0, hydrogenated rosin 20.0, castor oil 10, triamcinolone acetonide 0.005, chlorhexidine gluconate 0.8, distilled water 5.0, and EtOH 52.195%.

DC

L20 ANSWER 39 OF 44 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Accession Number

104:10611 CA Full Text

Title

Sustained-release, topical compositions containing polyoxyethylene castor oil ether and sorbitan esters as dispersion bases

Inventor

Kojima, Nobuo; Yoshikawa, Masaru; Yanagibashi, Norio; Abe, Miyuki; Fukuda, Hidenori; Toda, Haruhiko

Patent Assignee/Corporate Source

Lion Corp., Japan

Source

Japan Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF

Language

Japanese

Patent Information

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 60149531	A2	19850807	JP 1984-5643	19840118
JP 04055165	B4	19920902		

Abstract

Sustained-release, topical compns. for skin or mucosa application consist of cationic surfactants and active ingredients with addition of 100 parts polyoxyethylene castor oil ether and(or) polyoxyethylene hardened castor oil ether and 3-30 parts sorbitan polyesters as dispersing bases. Thus, a topical pharmaceutical was prepared containing polyoxyethylene hardened castor oil 9, sorbitan trioleate [26266-58-0] 1, benzethonium chloride [121-54-0] 0.2, dibucaine-HCl [61-12-1] 0.1, naphazoline-HCl [550-99-2] 0.1, chlorpheniramine maleate [113-92-8] 0.2, allantoin [97-59-6] 0.1 and EtOH 10 g with addition of H2O to 100 mL.

DE - Abstract

=
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:535598 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:149345
TITLE: Polymethylmethacrylate microsphere composition for use in plastic surgery
INVENTOR(S): Maia, Walter Jose
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Brazil
SOURCE: Braz. Pedido PI, 13 pp.
CODEN: BPXXDX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Portuguese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
BR 9703142	A	19981222	BR 1997-3142	19970513 <--

AB A compn. for use in plastic surgery is disclosed which comprises lidocaine hydrochloride 2% soln., hydroxyethyl cellulose, polymethylmethacrylate microspheres, formol 1% soln., methylparaben, and sodium thioglycolate.

DF - Abstract

POWERED BY Dialog

Medicinal formulation used for relief of muscle tension contains local anaesthetic, dwarf pine oil, camphor, horse chestnut extract and ethereal oil in water and alcohol carrier
Patent Assignee: BB MED PROD GMBH
Inventors: BEINIO H

Patent Family

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Week	Type
DE 20007754	U1	20000824	DE 2000U2007754	U	20000428	200053	B
FR 2808690	A3	20011116	FR 20015603	A	20010426	200201	
NL 1017929	C6	20011030	NL 20011017929	A	20010424	200211	

Priority Applications (Number Kind Date): DE 2000U2007754 U (20000428)

Patent Details

Patent	Kind	Language	Page	Main IPC	Filing Notes
DE 20007754	U1		9	A61K-035/78	
FR 2808690	A3			A61K-035/78	
NL 1017929	C6			A61K-035/78	

Abstract:
DE 20007754 U1

NOVELTY Medicinal formulation contains local anaesthetic, dwarf pine oil, camphor, horse chestnut extract and ethereal oil in a carrier comprising water and alcohol is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION Medicinal formulation contains:

(1) 0.5-5 wt.% local anaesthetic;

(2) 0.5-3 wt.% dwarf pine oil;

(3) 0.5-3 wt.% camphor;

(4) 0.05-0.5 wt.% horse chestnut extract;

(5) 0.05-0.5 wt.% ethereal oil;

(6) optionally additives comprising stabilisers, solubilizers, thickeners and other conventional additives and

(7) alcohol and water ad 100 wt.%.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(A) a medicinal fabric impregnated with the formulation and packed in foil and

(B) a roll-on stick containing the formulation which has bentonite, kaolin and/or pyrogenic silicic acid as a mineral thickener and/or polyvinylpyrrolidone, gelatin and/or a cellulose derivative as an organic thickener.

USE The formulation has a cooling and pain-relieving action and at the same time stimulates and increases blood flow and alleviates swelling. It is especially effective for the relief of tension in the calf muscles which occurs following prolonged standing or strenuous running (tired leg syndrome).

ADVANTAGE The formulation has a rapid onset of action.

pp; 9 DwgNo 0/0

Technology Focus:
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred formulation: The formulation has an alcohol (ethanol) content of 30-60 wt.%. The local anaesthetic is preferably menthol, although procaine or lidocaine can also be used.

The ethereal oil is especially rosemary oil and/or sage oil. The formulation contains 0.5-5 wt.% sulfonated castor oil as a solubilizer and/or a tenside, citric acid as a pH stabilizers, a benzoate and/or paraben as a preservative, bentonite, kaolin and/or pyrogenic silicic acid as a mineral thickener and/or polyvinylpyrrolidone, gelatin and/or a cellulose derivative as an organic thickener and a benzalkonium chloride as a fungicide, bactericide and/or disinfectant.

Derwent World Patents Index

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DG. -Abstract

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:184917 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 84:184917
TITLE: Composition for preventing sunburn
INVENTOR(S): Rheinlaender, Alfred P.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ger.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 12 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
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LANGUAGE: German
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NL 7411764	A	19760308	NL 1974-11764	19740904

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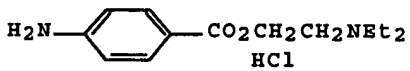

I

AB Compns. for preventing sunburn contained small amts. of a local anesthetic (10-50% of the amt. required to produce local anesthesia) and a liq. or paste carrier compn. For example, 0.5 g procaine-HCl (I) [51-05-8] was mixed with 99.5 g of unguentum leniens contg. white wax, spermaceti, almond oil, and H2O. A cream or emulsion (water-in-oil or oil-in-water) could also be used instead of the salve base compn.